

polygraph. It is an indication of what they can do when they want to.

The question is, Will they do it? Would Attorney General Ashcroft's Department of Justice do that to the highest ranking officials in President Bush's White House? The answer is obvious. So I ask, does that not make the case for a special prosecutor?

Mr. HARKIN. Absolutely. The Senator from Illinois is correct. This points to the need for a special counsel, someone independent of the Justice Department. This is serious stuff.

I notice that the columnist, Mr. Novak, said, well, this woman is just an analyst for the CIA.

I don't know. I never met these people. But now I understand she was indeed an undercover agent overseas. She may be doing something at the CIA right now, but prior to that she was. Again, I have no knowledge of this. I only know what I have been reading in the papers.

It seems to me, in our war on terrorism, our best asset is not a missile; it is not a nuclear device; it is the information we get. And if there is a chilling effect out there—that is what this is, a chilling effect—on getting information, it is a serious blow to our fight against terrorism.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina). The time on the Democrat side has expired.

The Senator from Minnesota.

R&R TROOP RELIEF

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, I rise to talk about the men and women on the front line in Iraq defending America in the fight against terrorism. We cannot forget them. There are a lot of other things going on in Washington—including, by the way, the discussion of who said what to whom.

I digress for a moment to comment on calls for a special prosecutor. I am a slight student of history. In 1999 there was an effort in this body, led by Senator COLLINS from Maine, a bipartisan effort, to put in place a provision to allow for a special prosecutor. It was blocked, it was stopped, by the very same folks today talking about the need for a special prosecutor. I will be very blunt: We are hearing rank political hypocrisy when it comes to claims about a special prosecutor.

I also note the calls that: The administration did this, the administration did that. The President of the United States has been very clear. If someone in his administration leaked information or did something that is illegal, they will be held accountable. That is what the administration has said.

We have to get away from the politics and simply do the right thing. The American public get it. They see through it. Unfortunately, it casts a negative light on everyone when every battle is a political battle other than simply doing the right thing.

One of the right things, by the way, being done is, today the Pentagon has

rolled out a program to bring troops home who have served in Iraq for over a year. These service men and women are going to get a well-deserved rest. Unfortunately, the program only provides for transportation to places such as Baltimore, Atlanta, Dallas, and Los Angeles. For folks who come from Minnesota, my State, that creates a burden and a hardship. Flights are very expensive if you have not planned 2 weeks in advance, costing literally thousands of dollars.

This is a good start. It does not go far enough. Because I want to make sure that the service men and women who had to pay—some, again, \$1,000 or more for same-day tickets to see their loved ones—I have submitted, along with Senator STEVENS, Senator DAYTON, and Senator DORGAN, an amendment to fix this unintended consequence of the R&R program.

If we acknowledge that our troops who have been in Iraq deserve a rest, we ought to make sure they get their way home. I thank the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Senator STEVENS, who has said they will take care of this. My heartfelt thanks to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

IRAQ

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, I speak today as a former mayor. I have been listening to the debate about the President's request for \$87 billion supplemental appropriations to support what our troops need in Iraq. Yet there are some, who want to divide that, who say: Yes, we will provide somehow \$67 billion; that is what the troops need on the military side, and to do that gives them moral clarity, while supporting an additional \$20 billion for infrastructure and other essential services is labeled as squandering American resources that could be better used at home.

Let me offer some insight on what it takes to build a city, what it requires to assure that those who live in a city feel ownership in their future, feel confident in their role in that city, and have the necessary confidence to move that city forward.

First, to rebuild a city requires patience. A broken and decayed city did not happen overnight, and it will not be fixed overnight. What happened in Iraq did not happen overnight. From 1970 onward, Saddam Hussein never had a budget; he did not invest in infrastructure. In fact, he pillaged and raped that infrastructure for his own needs, for his palaces, and to cover his friends.

So what you have are patterns of neglect that have set in and cities have become stale and moribund. Their infrastructure starts to collapse. That is what we have seen in Iraq. The water systems fail, the sewer systems fail, and the power grids blow out after years of no maintenance. The roads and sidewalks crack and shift and be-

come dangerous to use. So you have the state of decay.

Second, to restore confidence and hope in a city requires commitment and investment. Safe streets do not just happen overnight. You have to train a police force. You have to recognize that the best partners in fighting crime are not the guns in their holsters but the people who live in the neighborhoods who will support the law enforcement efforts.

Moms and dads living in a city need to have confidence in knowing the police are there to protect and serve them, not to conduct covert activities on behalf of the Government to deprive them of their freedom, their liberty, and their lives. That has been the pattern in Iraq for many years.

Third, to assure growth in a city, there must be a sense that there is a future in the city. This requires business believing there is room to grow. You have to grow jobs. You have to get paychecks to people who then invest in homes and libraries and streets and sidewalks.

Rebuilding a city is a tough job. Now, increase that on a grand scale of rebuilding a nation, and I hope my point is becoming more evident.

The fact is, rebuilding Iraq—all of Iraq—is as important to the protection of our soldiers as the equipment we give them to protect and defend themselves. We have to win the peace. We have to win the peace and not just the war.

Rebuild a neighborhood and you keep parents from becoming bitter that they do not have clean water or a functioning sewer. Make the investment in a library and you give the children a tool out of their despair and bring the light of learning and opportunity into their lives.

If you remove people's hopes, you remove their incentive to be participants in the community. And if you choose not to invest in their lives, their homes, their communities, and their businesses, they will turn away from the light and seek the darkness.

The threat our troops face in the months ahead in Iraq is not just from the Baath loyalists or foreign terrorists who are simply trying to live another day so they can kill another American soldier. The threat our troops face is that moms and dads in Iraq will lose confidence in the promise America made to them not only to liberate them from the brutality of Saddam Hussein but from the chains of despair.

We have seen it in our own cities. When we take away hope and confidence in people, they strike out. Ask any cop in any American city what he fears most: a gang member packing a Glock or a neighborhood where people don't care what goes on outside their locked doors and windows. You can always find a way to arrest the gangster, but it is nearly impossible to get people who have lost hope to open the doors to their lives once they have

been closed. And once hope is lost, the land becomes a swamp of discontent, a breeding ground for terrorists, unchecked by the populace.

That is what we cannot allow to happen in Iraq. If we try to parse the investment we make in Iraq, we parse the commitment to American troops. This is not rhetoric. This is not drama. This is reality.

We need to invest in training Iraqis to become policemen now and ensure that more American troops can come home sooner.

We need to invest in Iraqi infrastructure now and ensure that its economy begins to recover. And more Iraqis will go back to work. And the greater the hope grows, less anger will be directed toward American troops.

We need to invest in Iraqi schools and libraries and hospitals, and conditions that lead to despair and striking out against American soldiers diminish, and the breeding ground that terrorists prey on becomes smaller and smaller, until they disappear completely.

The best way to take the gun or bomb out of the hand of a potential terrorist is to make sure they have food to eat, schools to attend, libraries with books, hospitals with medicine, and communities that are safe.

The best way to make a difference between an Iraqi citizen who works with American soldiers instead of trying to kill them is to make sure they have access to city services and the very real opportunity for a job.

There is this idea, I am afraid, that the rebuilding of Iraq is taking too long and costing too much. There is a sense of panic that has seemed to set in. There are those who roam the halls of Washington saying: I told you so.

Throughout the political rhetoric that takes hold on both sides of the aisle is a sort of posturing and positioning for who is more supportive of American troops than the other. All the while, young men and women are laying down their lives to deliver on the commitment that their leaders of this country made to the people of Iraq.

It is time it ends. I am not the most senior guy here, nor am I the smartest. I am not the most articulate, nor am I the most decorated. I did not come to the Senate to prove on any given day or issue I am right. I came to the Senate on any given day or issue to simply do right. Today, I urge my colleagues again to turn this issue into something that does more to give honor to our democratic traditions, and to our American soldiers, than partisan speeches about who is to blame for this and who is to blame for that.

Everyone knows the pricetag is large. Everyone knows there are programs in the United States that need support, too. I understand that as a former urban mayor. Let us not lose our sense of perspective. The task before us in Iraq may be gargantuan in its cost, but the cost of failure is unacceptably high.

Mr. President, I see my colleague from Texas is motioning for the floor. I yield for her.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, what is the time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Twenty minutes.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Has the Senator from Minnesota finished? Because I need to allocate 10 minutes.

Mr. COLEMAN. I will finish in 90 seconds.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Thank you, Mr. President. Let me ask for 1 additional minute for the Senator from Minnesota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. COLEMAN. Thank you.

Mr. President, I do not need to remind my colleagues how much money disappeared from the American and world economy on September 11. Success will build world confidence and investment far beyond this investment in Iraq. Failure would cost us far more.

We can, and will, argue over the nature of this commitment. Should it be a grant or loan? We know we cannot let a single American dollar go to paying off the debt Iraqis owe to the French or Germans who propped up Saddam Hussein. We know we cannot load Iraq with debt it cannot repay while urging other nations to forgo their debt.

This body will vigorously debate this issue, as it should, but let us not pit the needs of home against the safety of our troops in Iraq. I say this without hesitation: We put our troops in Iraq at grave risk if we do not win the peace. I urge my colleagues not to let political showmanship put American lives at risk.

The mayor in me says it is time to get back to work in this body and support those efforts that will get Iraq and its people back to work.

Restoring hope and confidence will, in turn, create new investment that will save American lives and ensure that Iraq and its people have a brighter hope for a better tomorrow.

With that, Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Minnesota for those profound remarks and appreciate his weighing in on this issue.

Mr. President, we now have 20 minutes left; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighteen minutes 15 seconds.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I yield up to 9 minutes to the Senator from North Carolina; following that, up to 9 minutes to the Senator from Tennessee; and then I ask unanimous consent to use 3 minutes of leader time, which has been cleared by Senator FRIST.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from North Carolina.

Mrs. DOLE. Mr. President, thousands of young men and women from bases in my home State of North Carolina are currently fighting the war on terror in Iraq. We are forging a process of peace; and in doing so, we are moving toward turning control of the government and society back to the Iraqi people.

With the major battles over in Iraq, our Nation is helping to rebuild schools and hospitals, water supply systems and roadways. Part of the President's supplemental request is being designated for the continuation of these efforts. The stabilization of Iraq depends on providing the Iraqi people basic services as well as humanitarian relief. And the safety of our men and women in uniform depends on the stabilization of Iraq.

Our forces are on the offensive, and continue to capture key figures in Saddam Hussein's evil regime, so that they may be brought to justice. The vast majority of the President's request will go directly to American troops, giving them the pay, the equipment, and other resources necessary to fight the war on terror. We must ensure that these funds are available to allow them to complete their mission and return home safely.

Recently a proud grandmother met with my 102-year-old mother in Salisbury, North Carolina. This grandmother forwarded me a letter from her grandson, Christopher Shawn Jensen, who is currently stationed in Baghdad. I would like to read to you what a soldier on the front lines has to say. I will read just a portion:

I was invited to meet with a local Iraqi who works the engineering for our building's electricity . . . He graduated from the Baghdad University in engineering and showed me his class picture (from 1979). We talked about what it was like then, and the difference now. You could see the suffering in his eyes as he talked about the years of terror, the people lived with while Saddam was in power. I felt the same emotions of sadness for these people when I first rolled up here from Kuwait, to see their cheering faces of relief . . . many a soldier's eyes were filled with tears that day . . . I pray that we finish the job we started.

At the end of the letter to his grandmother, Shawn made a request to his friends and family. "I have started the ball rolling for several ideas, he writes, to help in the effort to free Iraqis and also to help to make this a safer place for liberty and freedom. I know many of you have big hearts and want to help, you just don't know how. Here are some things you can help with. I have written to the Editor of the Wilmington Star newspaper. The children in Iraq learn on the dirty floors in their schools. They need approximately 200,000 desks for their schools. I am trying to build support for a program where the American citizen can buy support for the Iraqi children." And let me add, my husband, Bob Dole, has already committed to Shawn's effort.

Shawn's letter continues, "We are also collecting money from the soldiers here and we are going to buy back

weapons from the populous of Iraq. We are using the little money we earn in a combat zone to start this program. The regular citizens have all kinds of weapons like grenades, bombs, and rockets . . . things regular citizens don't need. We are asking American citizens to match funds that we are collecting for this cause. My father can be contacted for this via phone or a web-site that has been started."

Shawn Jensen understands what freedom means to the people of Iraq—indeed he is seeing it first hand. He is so committed to making Iraq a safe place for his fellow soldiers to complete their mission, and for the Iraqi people to live in a free and orderly society, that he and his fellow soldiers are making these tremendous sacrifices.

My friend, Secretary of State Colin Powell, described last week his visit to Iraq in the most poignant terms. He said, "anyone who doubts the wisdom of President Bush's course in Iraq should stand, as I did, by the side of the mass grave in Iraq's north. That terrible site holds the remains of 5,000 innocent men, women and children who were gassed to death by Saddam Hussein's criminal regime."

Recently, in testimony before the Armed Services Committee, on which I serve, Ambassador Paul Bremer outlined a clear and well-defined course of action in Iraq. As he noted, there will be bumps along the way, but it is critical for us to stay the course. As he has said so poignantly, "Gone are Saddam Hussein's torture chambers," he wrote. "Gone are his mass killings and rape rooms. And gone is his threat to America and the international community." As we go forward, it is this that we should keep in mind.

Today in Iraq, streets are lined with shops selling newspaper and books representing varied opinions. Already, 160 newspapers have sprung up in Iraq. Schools and universities are open; parents are forming PTA's; 95 percent of health clinics are open, and Iraq is on the way to a democratic government. Eighty-five percent of towns now have city councils. And a Constitution will soon be written, followed next year by elections which will provide legitimacy and credibility to the government. And millions of dollars of humanitarian aid are going to the Iraqi people to make sure they have food, water and shelter.

Iraqis are also being trained to maintain peace and order in their own country. Thousands of members of the Iraqi police force will be trained over the next several months in Eastern Europe. And the area around Saddam's hometown of Tikrit, one of the most dangerous sections in Iraq, is currently being patrolled by the Iraqi army. These measures are part of the larger goal of turning over the security of Iraq to the Iraqis.

Certainly, the operation there is proving to be a dangerous and more grinding conflict than some expected. The President addressed this fact candidly and resolutely in his recent ad-

dress to the Nation. While Saddam Hussein was building palaces, the infrastructure was deteriorating terribly, more than we realized. Adequate resources for the proper reconstruction are essential to providing security and allowing our troops to leave as soon as possible.

Eliminating terror is more than removing the leaders of an evil regime from power. Terrorism must be torn out by its roots, ensuring that there is no foothold for its sponsors to reestablish their violent ways. The bottom line; we can fight them there, or we can fight them here.

The President's call for a supplemental spending bill for operations in Iraq has spawned the most recent round of debate over the war on terror. For those who have criticized the cost of the war, understand that inaction would be much more devastating. Just look at the September 11 attacks. One study has pegged the cost to the economy at well over \$2 trillion. And a Brookings Institution study estimates that a biological terrorist attack against a major U.S. city would cost our economy \$750 billion.

There are other critics who have accused the military of being slow in their progress. But consider these numbers I heard recently from Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld. It took 3 years after World War II to establish an independent central bank in Germany; it was established in Iraq in 2 months. Police in Germany were established after 14 months; in Iraq, 2 months. A new currency in Germany took 3 years; it took 2½ months in Iraq. The cabinet in Germany was created after 14 months. Iraq has a cabinet today—after just 4 months!

We cannot afford not to do what is necessary to win the war against terror and secure our homeland. The funding for the war is necessary and significant, but it is temporary. The cost of fighting this war is well below the cost of previous conflicts.

And more than words . . . more than negotiations . . . the President's significant spending request sends an unmistakable signal to the sponsors of terror, to the liberated Iraqi citizens, and to the world—that the United States of America is staying the course. Attacks on U.S. troops and other targets in Iraq are aimed at undermining freedom and democracy—but these attacks will not cause us to shy away from our commitment. Failure to follow through in our mission would leave a lethal void—a void that would rapidly be filled by terror and its supporters. President Bush has said, "Liberty is not America's gift to the world, it is God's gift to Mankind."

I believe that God's gift to all of his children is liberty—and also justice and equality, tolerance and opportunity. These belong to all people—no matter where they live. Let us remember the steadfast resolve of Shawn Jensen in that letter to his grandmother. He is a witness to a country being

transformed from a reign of terror to a beacon of hope. Let us, like him, commit to the stabilization of Iraq diminishing the threat to our troops and ensuring greater stability and peace in the Middle East.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, the challenge described by the Senator from North Carolina is immense: Restructuring the economy and government of a country that has borne decades of neglect by a tyrannical regime. If we fail, the consequences could be a disaster. A fractured, failed Iraq could become a safe haven for terrorists, a caldron for fomenting extremism, and a destabilizing force to its neighbors, throwing the entire Middle East into chaos. If we succeed, the results could be extraordinary. A democratic and economically vibrant Iraq would be a shining example to her neighbors that Islam and democracy can coexist. More important, such an Iraq would be a friend to the United States.

I have often come to this floor to talk about the importance of teaching our children American history and civics so they grow up learning what it means to be an American.

Former President Harry Truman put it this way. He said:

The only thing new is the history you've forgotten.

Let me look at history. I am reminded most about the choices we made when dealing with postwar Germany, after World War I and World War II. At the end of World War I, we made a grave mistake. We punished Germany for its actions. The Treaty of Versailles, which formally declared the end of the war, ordered Germany to repay its debt to other European countries and denied any aid for reconstructing war-torn Germany. Even though a new democratic government sprang up in Germany at that time, the Weimar Republic, we chose not to provide help but to tell the Germans to "pay up." In other words, we defeated them, left them in ruins, sent them a bill, and went home.

Sometimes we forget that Adolf Hitler was elected in a democratic Germany. What was the result? As early as 1922, a young Hitler was already railing against the Treaty of Versailles and the payments Germany was forced to make. Eleven years later, in 1933, Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany—elected. Again, he blamed the Treaty of Versailles for Germany's woes. He said:

We want to liberate Germany from the fetters of an impossible parliamentary democracy.

Under such a heavy burden of debt, with a failed reconstruction policy, Hitler convinced the German people that democracy was too much of a burden. We all know what happened next—another world war that was more devastating than the first.

Our post-World War I policy with Germany was a complete failure.

One can imagine a similar scenario playing out in Iraq today if we make the wrong choice. Let's say the United States, after getting a new Iraqi government in place, decides to go home and orders Iraq to pay its bills, as some on the other side of the aisle would have us do. It is not hard to imagine a new Iraqi leader emerging who blames Iraq's economic woes on the United States, who decries the debt we are making Iraq repay, who says we only waged the war in order to encumber its oil; a new leader coming to power on the wave of anti-American sentiment who proceeds to destroy the fledgling democratic system the United States helped to establish in Iraq; and suddenly, a few years down the road, we have a new evil tyrant running Iraq, who is a clear enemy of the United States and could start pursuing policies similar to those of Saddam Hussein, or even worse.

Fortunately, there is another choice. After World War II, we took a very different approach to postwar Germany. In 1948, after a failed policy of loaning money to war-torn countries in Europe, the United States adopted the Marshall plan, named for Secretary of State George C. Marshall. The Marshall plan was a 4-year initiative to rebuild the economies of 16 countries in Europe, including Germany. The Marshall plan cost \$13.3 billion and a lot of effort. Ninety percent of the money spent on the Marshall plan—nearly \$12 billion—was grant money, not loan money.

What was the result? At first, the results were uncertain. Germany's economy looked shaky. But over time, our continued investment paid dividends. A continent that had been fighting for a thousand years became a democracy and became our ally.

In Japan—in another part of the world—our help took a country that had invaded us and made it an ally. The results could not have been better after World War II. Our policy was a complete success.

That is why I believe we need a Marshall plan for Iraq. We need a 4- or 5-year plan for reconstructing Iraq, and we need to face up to the cost of the plan. We need to understand it is more for us, the United States, than it is for them. President Bush has laid out the first stages of such a plan.

The Marshall plan was used for a variety of purposes to reconstruct war-torn Europe, including Germany. It paid for the building of railroads and water systems, for needed medicines, modernizing factories, for restoring ports to allow foreign trade, and much more. President Bush's request for funding will pay for many of the same things: restoring Iraq's ports on the Persian Gulf, building roads, restoring power and water systems, needed medicines, reopening schools, and much more.

Some say funding Iraq's reconstruction would be too costly. But the cost of the President's request for rebuild-

ing Iraq—\$20.3 billion—is actually far less than what we spent on the Marshall plan. That was \$13 billion then, between 1948 and 1952, and that would be at least \$102 billion in today's dollars.

Another way to compare the cost is percentage of gross domestic product. The Marshall plan cost 1.1 percent of our GDP during the 4 years it was in place. President Bush's proposal would be only one-fifth of 1 percent. Again, the Marshall plan was five times the cost of President Bush's Iraq plan.

Or we can compare the cost as a percentage of the Federal budget. The Marshall plan cost 7 percent of the Federal budget during the years it was enacted. The President's requested funds, when added to those already spent on reconstruction, were only 1 percent of the Federal budget.

So this idea that we are spending more on Iraq than we did after World War II is totally false.

We can learn a valuable lesson from history. After World War I, we made Germany pay its debts. We left them in ruin. We went home. As a result, we got Adolf Hitler. After World War II, we pursued the Marshall plan, and it did cost some money. But as a result, we won democratic allies in more parts of the world.

President Kennedy said it best in his 1961 inaugural address. This is what he said:

We will pay any price, bear any burden . . . to assure the survival and success of liberty.

The people of Iraq, like the people of Germany 60 years ago, lived under an evil tyrant who wreaked havoc on his neighbors and his own people. In both cases, the evil tyrant was overthrown by the United States and its allies. America and its allies temporarily took over the administration of Germany and Iraq. We paid for the German reconstruction under the Marshall plan. We should do the same in Iraq and support the President's request. We cannot afford, in our own interests, to do anything less.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas is recognized.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, is there any time left on our side in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are 3 and a half minutes, including the leader time.

THE CIA LEAK

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I asked for the leader time because I wish to respond to some of the remarks I heard on the floor earlier regarding the CIA leaks.

Mr. President, every one of us in this country would be very concerned about a leak regarding someone who was undercover and operating for the CIA, and we would want to get to the bottom of the issue if there were a leak. In fact, that is exactly what is happening. But I think it has been distorted and I think it has been blown way out of pro-

portion before we really know the facts. So I want to set the record straight on a few issues.

First of all, many people on the other side are asking for a special counsel. Right now, the FBI is investigating this as a routine leak. The CIA Director, George Tenet, according to Bob Novak, did not request the investigation separately in some major way. The CIA Director was not involved because this is in fact routine.

According to Bob Novak, any leak of classified information is routinely passed by the CIA to the Justice Department, averaging one a week. This investigative request was made in July, shortly after the original column was published. This was a routine investigation of something that appeared to be a leak and which may be a leak. The investigation has been ongoing since July. I think it is certainly premature to start making this a political issue, talking about a special counsel, when we don't even know the facts yet.

Bob Novak wrote a subsequent column that appeared today in the Washington Post. I think it is very important because it was his original column that outed the woman who was a CIA employee. He says very clearly, first: I did not receive a planned leak. Now, it has been accused on television shows across America that the White House somehow leaked information about a CIA operative to the press.

The man who wrote the story said:

I did not receive a planned leak. Secondly, the CIA never warned me that the disclosure of Wilson's wife working at the agency would endanger her or anybody else and, third, it was not much of a secret.

According to him, this has been well known around Washington and, in fact, was even reported in the National Review Online from a nongovernmental source before Mr. Novak's column appeared.

Mr. Novak said an administration official told him this information but not the White House. He says this did not come from the White House.

I think it is very important that we tone down the rhetoric on this issue. It is an issue that should be investigated. It is being investigated. The President has said he wants it to be investigated. He has said it is important to him that it be investigated. He wants everyone in the White House to be fully cooperative, and the author of the story says no one in the White House was involved. So I think we need to tone it down.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN SECURITY AND RECONSTRUCTION ACT, 2004

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the hour of 10:30 a.m. having arrived, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of S. 1689, which the clerk will report.